

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. IV.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1882.

No. 6.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Weyburn, Dec. 27th, 1882.
A man named Sanders was arraigned lately for sending a letter to Gladstone threatening to murder him. He was remanded after disclaiming any intention of murdering the Prime Minister. The man is a dangerous lunatic. When searched a knife was found on him.

Richards, the murderer of Joseph Jackson, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, is engaged in writing an account of his life. The execution will take place on Friday.
A man named Munson, who is in jail at Pary Sound awaiting transportation to the asylum, recently attempted suicide by driving two three inch nails into his head, using a stick of hard wood as a hammer. The doctor removed one nail but the other still remains and the doctor says it is in the brain. The man has lived sixty hours in that state without showing signs of suffering and the doctor wonders what the final result will be as it is the most extraordinary case that he ever heard of.

It is said that Edward Hanan will dispose of his island north of Toronto, on the lot-ry principle, issuing 100,000 tickets at a dollar each.

Mr. Staveland, an Englishman, has been travelling through the North-West. He visited the cattle breeding grounds in Montana where he says have been domesticated for ages. Breeders there are now compelled to sell their herds to Canadian graziers. The system of leasing adopted by the Canadian Government, he considers the only safe policy. Mr. Hill has such faith in the Canadian North-West for cattle breeding purposes that he has bought a ranch thirty miles west from Fort McLeod.

A young girl of sixteen years was enticed away from a boarding school near Sherbrooke by a man named Lyman, of Sunbury. He took her to North Stratford, New Hampshire, and after remaining away thirteen days brought his victim's remains back for burial and tried to conceal his identity by giving a false name. He was found and arrested after the coroner's inquiring investigation. It is believed that a crime has been committed which led to the girl's untimely end.

The Quebec Legislature will be opened early in January. There are rumors of a coalition between Mousseau and the Liberals. The new course will sail for Liverpool early in December and will offer to row any sculler in England three miles for \$800, at \$1,000 a side.

BATTLEFORD, December 8th, 1882.

The entertainment at the council chamber which came off last night, by the penny readings committee, was a grand success, the programme being a well selected one. The first consisted of songs and readings by some of our citizens and others, and was concluded with a comedy in three acts, entitled "The Little Treasure," which was presented with full scenic effects prepared for the occasion by the talented artist G. H. Clouston.

The new store of McDonald on the new town site of Battleford is nearly ready for occupation and will be opened out in the course of a few days.
The balance of the government furniture has been disposed of at good prices by Richardson & McDonald, agents.
Wheat \$2.00, oats 1.50, barley \$1.20, peas 22.00, potatoes 1.00, eggs \$1.00 per dozen, butter 50c, hay 10.00, wood \$3.00 per cord.
Weather stormy but mild. Snowing from the south-west.
Eastern mail expected hourly.

HUMBOLDT, Nov. 6th, 1882.

Not many freighters passing here.
Weather cold and stormy.
The new line connecting this place and Qu'Appelle will probably be completed this winter.

A FIGHTED battle occurred on Monday last between W. S. Robertson and C. Stewart in front of Kelly's saloon, the cause being a question of value in connection with a letter written by Mr. Stewart which appeared in the BULLETIN of last week. After a desperate encounter, lasting some time, the combatants were separated and bloodshed prevented by Mr. Kelly, who, it is said, warned them that if they kept on they might hurt each other. All hands then adjourned inside the saloon and it is presumed quenched their consuming desire in a regular and temperate manner. We have not been able to find out which was the attacking party, nor the particulars of the struggle, but were informed that the casualties were not serious.

LOCAL.

THAWING ON SUNDAY.
Coal oil is still plentiful at Ca'gary.
Public school was suspended during the sittings of the court.

The Indians around Battleford have done very well this season.

A run of snow with strong crust is reported from Battle River.

Eighty thousand rats have been traded at Pitt this fall already.

W. McKay and H. S. Young, of the H.R.Co., left for Ft. Pitt on Tuesday.

CADLES in Edmonton have joined the procession of the things that were.

The thrashing machine hit up on Wednesday last owing to the cold weather.

D. B. Wilson has sold his claim on the Sturgeon to J. Thurston for three hundred dollars.

IMENSE flocks of prairie chickens are reported by travellers between this place and Battleford.

Forty three lots have been sold up to date on the Macdonald & Lamoroux estate Ft. Saskatchewan.

The collections in the Methodist church last Sabbath amounted to \$32. Proceeds to be applied on Christmas festival.

A. M. MURRAY's outfit arrived from Battle River on Friday last and was stored at Norris & Carey's. His cat is expected to-day.

J. Fara took the mail down and was to make the trip in seven days. Changes of horses were ready for him at Saddle Lake and Pitt.

PAUL FYANT arrived on Thursday from Bow River with supplies, principally ammunition for the Indian Department. He brought seven fat sleighs and pumpkins.

Two strange horses were drowned in the Saskatchewan near Tommy Lapote's camp on the edge of the Stoney Plain this week. They were probably caught by the band.

FLEIGHTY rates from Winnipeg to Capel by the C.P.R. are \$104 per car of twelve tons for first class freight. This is equal to 21c per hundred. For haul over the line is charged double first class rates.

THE vouchers issued in repayment of the money borrowed at treaty time by the Indian Department, have been promptly paid. Owing to the rarity of such cases we have great pleasure in recording the fact.

It was reported last summer that Big Bear and his band had come into Battleford from Cypress. This was not so as he never came away at all last accounts he was near Cypress in the west. He was reported to be following lots on the Heimick estate Ft. Saskatchewan, have been sold since last week: A. Magrath, D.L.S., 4; O. Osborne, 1; and J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., 2. The total number of lots sold so far is 126.

CHIEF ERMINE SKIS and one of his councilors was in town Bears Hills this week, doing the agent for supplies. He was not quite so saucy as at treaty time last fall, and did not like that little matter to be hinted at.

The greater part of the Sturgeon River settlement is still unprotected, also everything on the south side of the Saskatchewan. A good many are threatening to thresh with mails or horses and their men are enquiring among the machines.

MR. BARR will deliver a lecture in the school house, on behalf of the school fund, on the evening of Thursday, the 21st of December. The subject is "National Songs" and the lecturer will be accompanied by a number of songs illustrating the various nationalities.

COL. RICHARDSON has been authorized to collect evidence as to the population of the Edmonton District, in order to see if by having a population of 1,000 and an income of 1,000 square miles, we are entitled to representation in the North-West council. Action will be taken in the matter on his recommendation.

THE lower Edmonton settlement has been thrashed out and the following is the yield: G. Rath 328 bushels, J. Holland 438, G. Gullion 470, J. McArthur 400, W. Lemire 46, W. Barwick 748, J. Fraser 616, J. Kirkness 615, total 3,442. The sample is uniformly good and the yield is not up to the average, owing to bad seed.

C. A. MAGRATH, D.L.S., came in on Friday last, having finished a portion of the 15th base line near the vicinity of Egg Lake to the 5th principal meridian. For a considerable part of the distance the line ran through a fine agricultural country, which extends from St. Albert north a long distance. It has heavy timber on the north and west sides of it.

CAPT. GARNON has received word from Lt. Governor Dene that the military and civil government has made an appropriation of \$300 towards putting a permanent bridge on the trail, about thirty miles east of Ft. Saskatchewan, provided the people of the settlement will raise a sufficient balance to put on a substantial work.

AN Indian woman named Pe-wah-k-a-died, after a long illness, in one of the tents on the H.R.Co. reserve, last Wednesday. She was stopping along with two other women and these were unable to bury the woman themselves or pay any one else for doing it. Application was made to the Indian Agent to have the woman buried but he refused to take any notice of the matter. A subscription was at once raised among town and the burial in fact was in the Methodist churchyard on Thursday.

ON Sunday evening last Mr. Murdoch McLeod, of Little Mountain, noticed that one of his cows had not returned with the balance. As snow fell on Sunday night and Monday, it was useless to go out and hunt for her. On Tuesday the cow came home, when it was noticed that she had received a bullet wound in the shoulder, and was unable to walk three legs. Mr. McLeod tracked the animal back to the place where it had lain the night before, but found nothing to show by whom shot or at what time the shooting was done. The bullet is still in the cow and it is altogether likely that it will kill her.

A. TAYLOR, telegraph operator, received by last mail four small bags of wheat from the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad. A statement is printed on each bag which says that these are samples of 600,000 bushels of wheat raised in the Red River valley on the lands of the railroad company. The grain is very clean and of good quality, and means as even in color or size as reports given in the region supposed of would lead a person to suppose. It is of the Red Fife variety, which is especially adapted for producing good flour and for growth in the North-West. It is said that some of the bags of it were sold by some person or persons unknown.

SOME two years ago the Crow chief Ketowawa of Muskeg Lake, north of Carlton, went to Cypress to hunt Buffalo and in his travels south of the line had his best horses and rifles taken from him by some other Indians. For a long time he kept plying to the authorities on both sides of the line for redress, but getting no satisfaction he determined to start scaling horses himself, and worked his camp close to the boundary line near Cypress Hills. But after a while he gave up doing anything in the way of stealing, one day in the early part of November every one in the district was taken from him and he was left on foot. He will probably conclude that he was not cut out for a horse stealer.

COL. RICHARDSON, stipendiary magistrate, arrived from Battleford on Wednesday evening last, making the trip in nine days. He passed Marsh Snyder's party at Saddle Lake, and met the mail on Monday last east of Victoria. Snyder's party expected to reach Edmonton on Sunday. It was feared that the mail would not be able to connect at Battleford with the mail from the St. Albert. Mr. mail also failed to connect and letters sent to day or tomorrow will only leave Battleford to-day or tomorrow. The appearance of the different Indian farms along the road and the fact that the mail was not there, they appear to be decidedly more comfortable.

P. HALLIBRECK, mail contractor from Battleford to Edmonton, did not go down with the last mail, but will accompany Mr. Richardson after the sittings of the court. He says the snow from Battleford to Onion Lake, a little east of Ft. Pitt, is deeper than it was any time last winter and with a heavy crust. From Onion Lake to Saddle Lake it gets a little smoother all the way, and from Saddle Lake to Edmonton there is about the same depth as at Edmonton. There is a large quantity of express matter lying at Capel which will be forwarded as soon as possible.

A new express company has charge of it as far as Capel, where Sinclair & McLean take charge of it. The route from Battleford to Edmonton is 125 cents a piece and from Winnipeg to Battleford 25 cents. Arrangements have been made to procure hay and grain for the mail horses at Capel, and from Ft. Eg Lake, Saddle Lake, Victoria and Edmonton, so that it is likely the service this winter will be better than in previous seasons. The contract from Saddle Lake to Edmonton has been let to J. Fritchard while that from Battleford to Saddle Lake is still in the hands of Mr. Ballendine.

THREE ecclesiastical brothers arrived last week at St. Albert. They are Rev. Gabriel, a sub-deacon, and brothers Teston and Marchand, minor ecclesiastical. They left Ottawa on the 30th of September and came by rail to Capel, thence to Truck Lake and Battleford, following Norris' trail to Edmonton. They will pursue their theological studies at Lake St. Anne under the direction of Rev. D. Father Grunard until the return of the Bishop of St. Albert, when they will be ordained priests. They are all three old-country Frenchmen.

LAST week Mr. McCauley was turning his horses out of the stable, one of them, a valuable mare, caught her hind foot on the point of a stable fork which was lying on its back on the floor. In bringing the foot forward the point of one of the prongs caught in it just about the hock, so the point of the fork was raised up by the movement of the foot, the handle propped against the floor, the point was pressed far into the foot, and finally as the fork was raised still higher and was still being brought forward about two inches of the point broke off and remained in the wound. Next day this was pulled out after a great deal of cutting had been done, but the mare still remained lame, and apparently, and very greatly, to the surprise of curriers seemed so slim that on Monday McCauley sold her to W. B. Young for \$25. She died on Thursday evening last. The mare was valued at \$200.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK, one who knows his business, wishes to engage. Apply at Bulletin office.

JUST ARRIVED and for sale at the Bulletin office, some fine letter and note paper, cloth-lined envelopes, shipping tags, paper bags, wrapping paper, ball programmes, purses, etc.

FOR SALE.—Lots 31 and 32, Block 6, H.B. Town plot. Situated on corner of Hardy's avenue and Seventh street, near Dr. Wilson's drug store. Good locality; choice lots. Apply to ARTHUR D. FATTON.

NOTICE.—I have taken the south-east quarter of section sixteen and the north-east part of section nine, township fifty-five, range twenty-four west, north side of the Sturgeon river, as a homestead and pre-emption, and will hold the same against all comers. This claim was taken on the 16th of August last, before survey. J. E. INGRAMM.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified that I have taken as a homestead and pre-emption, for myself and my son, the west half of section fifteen and the west half of section ten, township fifty-five, range twenty-four west, north side of the Sturgeon river. These claims were taken on the 29th of September, 1882, before survey, and will be permanent if occupied from next spring. D. R. WILSON.

SEALED TENDERS.

Addressed "Indian Agent, Edmonton," will be received up to the 15th December, 1882, for the supply to the

DEPARTMENTS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

of the following supplies:

BEEF—12,000 lbs.—Deliver to be made as follows: At Edmonton, 8,000 lbs., on requisition of Indian Agent; at Victoria, 4,000 lbs., on or before 15th January, 1883.

FLOUR—1,000 sacks XXX wheat flour.—Deliver to be made as follows: At Edmonton, on or before 1st Feb'y, 1883, 350 sacks. At Victoria—On or before 15th February, 350 sacks. Samples to accompany.

FISH—15,000.—Deliver to be made at Edmonton on requisition of Indian Agent. W. M. ANDERSON, Indian Agent, Edmonton.

NOTICES.

XMAS CARDS AT BROWN & CURRY'S.

FOR SALE.—A well-bred Spaniel slut, A. No. 1, for ducks. Address Sportsman, BULLETIN office.

ENTRIST HOISES.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, last July, a saundrie mare (no brand); and two colts—a yearling and a two-year-old—both of the same color, years old, with white star on forehead. Owners are requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take them away. JOHN A. McPHERSON, Storey Place.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—One Dollar for Three Months (thirteen issues).
ADVERTISING RATES.—Standing Advertisements, Fifty Cents a Line per quarter (thirteen issues); Transient Advertisements, Five Cents a Line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar.

The best facilities for Job Printing in the North-West.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 9, 1882.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS.

When the change in the North-West land policy of the government took place—a change from the encouragement of actual settlement to the encouragement of wholesale speculation—at the time of the making of the infamous Syndicate bargain, that policy was trumpeted abroad through the press and on the stump as being one of the wisest and the aim was the speedy development of the vast resources of the country to the present and ultimate benefit of the present and future population. The former method of development had been found too slow and this new policy had been evolved by true patriots who had only the welfare of their dear native or adopted country at heart. What formerly had taken years to accomplish was now to be done in days, but although everything should go at railroad or lightning speed the interests of the "honesty handed sons of toil" were always to have the first place. The good, the wise, the beneficent Syndicate would build this railroad—an undertaking before which previous governments had stood appalled—with their own money and would sell all the land which their road had improved for a very slight advance on the price charged by the government for it before the railroad was built. For was it not their interest to do so? Was it not more to their interest to get the country settled up and thereby secure traffic for their road than to keep the land vacant waiting for a rise in price? Of course it was. The Syndicate evidently thought so, for did they not offer their land, to settlers only, at the low rate of \$2.50 per acre, and make the settlement duties the essence of the agreement, and so stringent that the opposition papers cried out against this stringency.

And when the Syndicate scheme had worked so satisfactorily and there was still a great deal of the country left which they had not asked for—or they would not have got it—and a great many philanthropists rejoiced who desired to expend their time and money in opening up these waste places to the "billion millions of Europe," the colonization scheme was originated, which was to be, if such a thing was possible, more helpful to and considerate of the poor settler. While the railroad company would only provide a means of taking the settler to his claim and for marketing his produce, these companies would go further. The poor, the miserable, the good for nothing were to be their special care. Indeed the people of the better people who could do nothing but starve in Ireland or Russia were to be brought out to the North-West, houses built for them, land plowed, seed, animals and implements furnished them, and they were to be started on the high road to prosperity and independence. Even in the face of these professions, however, some few prejudiced individuals professed to believe that all was not as had been alleged. They asserted that the Syndicate would screw the settler for the land in the first place and afterwards the last cent on the transport of his produce to market. That their whole and sole desire was to make money, and having extraordinary powers given them were certain to use or abuse those powers in the pursuit of what the final object without regard to the consequences to others might be. The societies too, it was alleged had the same object in view, whatever might be their title or professions. That the poor settlers that they were to bring out were to be dummies, holding the land for these their lords and masters, fulfilling, or partly fulfilling the conditions upon which the grants were made, and giving the societies the option of keeping

these unfortunates as tenants on their lands, or if the occasion suited turning them off and selling the land at a figure which would be satisfactory to them to other parties, bona fide settlers or otherwise, as the case might be. It was also asserted that while this policy of wholesale speculation might cause a temporary boom it must, considering the evils which are following each other so rapidly in other countries, result in stagnation, dissatisfaction and revolution.

It is scarcely two years yet since the change in policy took place and in that time the better side has been seriously kept out. The railroad works have been pushed at a rate unparalleled in the history of road building, and as a consequence the influx of settlers has been enormous. To accommodate the colonization societies, surveys have been made all over the region, and taken altogether the progress of the country has been greater than the most sanguine patriot ever predicted.

But of late, and especially since the Dominion elections, a change has become apparent. The loud protestations of disinterestedness have almost or altogether ceased, and except that the government still issues notices against speculative squatters, no one asserts that anything except speculation, pure and simple, is at the bottom of any of the government or government regulations. Already the mask has been thrown off, already enormous quantities of the C.P.R. lands have been locked up in the hands of a land company—the Duke of Manchester's—whose policy avowed object was to buy large quantities of land at low rates and sell or rent it in smaller quantities, and thereby, and the philanthropic side of the colonization schemes has dropped out of view. In order that there may be no mistake about the intentions of the Syndicate we give the following from the Winnipeg Times in regard to a recent sale of Syndicate land near Regina. A public sale had been advertised, and many buyers being on the ground it was going on briskly, but "about mid-day a telegram was received from the head office in Montreal withdrawing from sale the whole of the Syndicate sections in townships 17, 18, 19 and 20; ranges 18, 19, 20 and 21; township 17, range 22, and the northerly half of township 16, ranges 18 to 22. These were the choice lands reserved for the English capitalists. But previous to the receipt of the telegram quite a number of the sections had been sold to bona fide Canadian settlers. And thus the matter stands. Whether the blunder was made in the Montreal office, in not sending the telegram in time, or whether the despatch was delayed in transmission, "has not yet been made public." When the particular pet organ and apologist of the government and Syndicate announces that a "blunder" has been made in allowing "bona fide Canadian settlers" to purchase a part of what was lately and should still be the public domain of Canada, it is time for Canadians to consider their position in regard to the Syndicate and other monopolies. As for the colonization societies the following extract from an advertisement of one of them may be allowed to speak for itself. "Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle! Homes for sale in Qu'Appelle. The Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company, limited, have for sale and now offer to the public 275,000 acres of the 'choicest land in the paradise of the West' and will sell on favorable terms and easy payments. No settlement duties required and no restrictions."

We have no information as to what particular stripe of society the Qu'Appelle institution belongs—or whether it acquired its lands from the Syndicate or the government, but the fact is advertised that nearly twelve townships of the "choicest lands in the paradise of the West" are in the hands of a society who do not think it fit to be their interest to bring out settlers at great expense and settle them on land. They propose simply to sell the land to those who require it and who are able to pay for it. As this society is doing we may expect to see the rest do. The agreements as to the placing of settlers not being binding we need not expect to see them carried out, and even if this company is not actually a colonization society we can scarcely expect a government which sells 275,000 acres to a speculative company, supposing this to

be one, to sit down very hard on the speculative tendencies of alleged colonization societies.

Not only has a complete change in policy been made, but the new policy has begun to bear its legitimate fruit. Last fall the Syndicate took the trouble to secure crop returns from all the principal post offices in Manitoba such returns, with remarks attached, were published in the Winnipeg Times, and although the post offices are, it is altogether probable, in the hands of supporters of the government policy, the information was collected by and for the C.P.R., and was published in the government and Syndicate paper, and while all reported abundant crops, Troy and Burnside reported these districts were held back by so much land being kept in the hands of speculators. When such reports are made under such circumstances they must be taken as true, and what is acknowledged to be the case of Troy and Burnside to-day is no doubt that of a vast majority of the places in Manitoba and the North-West, as their circumstances are identical. And if the results of monopoly are already felt so as to call forth such a public protest, what may be expected in the years to come, when the iron heel of the monopolist has been securely planted on the neck of the settler.

The land and railway monopoly policy of the Dominion is avowedly copied from that of the United States and the defence is continually set up that a policy under which the United States has grown to be such a great country must be a good one for the Dominion, and those who have amassed wealth by monopolies in the States are held up as shining examples of the benefits of the policy. The principles being the same it is supposable that the motives which cause the principle to be applied are also the same. That these motives are far from being in the direction of the public interest may be judged by a recent remark of Vanderbilt, the great monopolist of the United States. Being questioned by a couple of reporters as to whether he ran a certain train, which he alleged did not pay, for the public benefit, he replied with a somewhat forcible expression, and went on to explain what he did was for his own not the public benefit. What Mr. Vanderbilt in the fulness of his power of wealth has dared to say, is, there can be no doubt, what the would-be monopolists of Canada think, and is the true inwardness of the whole matter. These railroad charters are granted and lands allotted not for the interest of the public but for that of the individual. These loud protestations of patriotism and philanthropy, about the sincerity of which there is yet some dispute, are only made to hide for the time being the real purpose, and if the scheme continues to succeed as it has already done, it will not be long until we hear them changed to the short and clear expression of Mr. Vanderbilt—"The public be damned."

The MacLeod Gazette deserves great credit for the manner in which it deals with the question of the leasing of cattle ranges in that region. It comes out flat footed against the principle, taking the ground that it is better for the country to have any certain number of cattle in the hands of several men than the same number in the hands of only one man. The same principle holds good in regard to acres of grain as well as in herds of cattle and it is this principle that will be the dividing question from this time forth in North-West politics, until either monopoly is destroyed or the country is ruined.

The British Columbia telegraph lines are in the hands of the Dominion Government. It is probably better to have them in the hands of the government than in those of a chartered monopoly, but unless they are attended to a little better than the Selkirk and Edmonton line has been the principle of government control of telegraphs will not be likely to increase in favor.

This name of Pile of Bones creek has been changed to Wassana. The name will have to be changed by rectifying the map with the color of the Pile of Bones. Supposing the site instead of the name were changed. Did none of the authorities ever catch on to that idea?

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Have now on hand and will keep in stock a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AND HARDWARE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY

Having traded in this country for many years, the firm feel confident that they can supply the goods the people want, and will do so at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

HORSES AND CATTLE bought, sold and exchanged.

New store on St. Albert road, next building to the H. B. Co's. fort.

NORRIS & CAREY.

BROWN & CURRY,

Have now en route and to arrive shortly a large outfit of goods comprising

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

SMALL WARES,

all personally selected in the best houses of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, and of the best quality obtainable.

Also to arrive by freighters from the end of the track a full stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

PATENT MEDICINES

BOOTS AND SHOES

BROWN & CURRY.

COMMERCIAL.

Although threshing is nearly over, very little grain has been offered for sale yet, and not a large quantity has been brought in for grinding. A great deal of barley has been chopped at the mill for horse and hog feed. Prices are still nominal. The threshing has shown that the grain is not so good as was expected a month ago, which gives farmers confidence in holding on; while the fact of a great deal of grain being mixed with barley makes buyers indifferent about taking it at the prices quoted.

But can scarcely be seen about as nearly all the available animals have been slaughtered already; however, it is being sold at Edmonton for the side at 14 cts., and at Ft. Saskatchewan at 12 cts. When the supply on hand runs out, which it must before long, those who have not sufficient on hand for their own use until spring will be out of luck. The greater part of the people, however, have sufficient for their own use.

Bacon, coal oil, and candles are not for sale in town, the supply having become exhausted. Tea is getting scarce. Plenty of everything will be on hand as soon as McLeod's and McPherson's trains arrive from the end of the track.

Hay is delivered at \$10 a ton, and wood at \$2.50 to \$3 a cord.

LAC LA BICHE.

H. S. Young, of the H.B.C., arrived from Lac La Biche on Friday night of last week, having left there the Sunday before. He reports very little snow on the road.

The fishery at the lake has been a decided failure this year owing to the stormy weather in the fall which has kept the people from visiting their nets, partly to the scarcity of fish, and partly to the fact that the supply of fish is giving out. The fish were caught in the west end where it was formerly the best, and now the fishing is done principally around the island in the east end of the lake. There are three bands in that vicinity, the Croes of Lac La Biche, the Croes of Bala Lake, near by, and the Chipewyan of Hart Lake, and all are in the same circumstances. The Chipewyans intend to start off on a hunt and if they are not successful they will probably get into the same predicament. Last winter they were on the verge of starvation although they had a considerable quantity of fish. They had been out for two or three weeks, but it did not arrive until several days after the lakes froze over. Nets were set under the ice but very few fish were caught in that way. The Roman Catholic Mission has twenty nets under the ice and they do not get more than nine or ten fish every morning. Last year nets were sent also but they did not arrive until February and besides the meshes were not suitable for the fishing in those lakes. There is no farm instructor there, but a sub-agent deals out rations during season. The Chipewyan chief has written a letter to the agent asking for assistance to him. He says they are a quiet, peaceable people, never making any trouble, and thinks that if they were in trouble they would receive better treatment. They do not believe in the promises of the government any more than they do in the promises of the H.B.C. He winds up by asking Bedwin to come and see their condition for himself.

The timber for Pruden's grist mill is all framed but the building is not up. Considerable time has been expended in the construction of a dam, which is not completed yet. A force of twenty men was put out two weeks ago and it was expected they would complete the work in twenty days. Pruden expects to have the mill running by spring, but it is to be feared that he will not succeed.

Rabbits and chickens are plentiful especially the latter. At the forks of the Lac la Biche trail Mr. Young saw two flocks of chickens in each of which there were from four to five hundred birds. When they rose they made a sound like thunder. If the Indians had ammunition they could get out of the very well with chickens and rabbits, but they are too poor to buy it and the amount received by them at the present time is insignificant. A great deal of ammunition is necessary to kill enough chickens to support a family.

While the fishing was going on last fall a man named Reid was seen alone in a hay tent near the fishing ground. By some accident the tent and all in it was burned, leaving him without blankets, shirt, trousers, or anything else, except what he had on at the time. The snowy and cold weather of the fall came on immediately after, but instead of coming in for supplies he stayed right where he was, living on the fish he caught and resoling by only an open fire for twenty days, until the weather had become so cold that he made the best catch that was made during the season. The reason he hung on so determinedly was that he thought it would be burned in the end. He had been away from the good place he had picked on for setting his nets.

Reid is an old countryman and was on the Franklin expedition. He is now married and Stewart, many years ago, and is entitled to a medal and a large sum of money which was granted by the government to the members of that expedition, but which

he has never received. Now, standing this it is not poor as he has over \$1,000 in the hands of the H.B.C. at the present time.

DISTRICT COURT.

Court opened in the school house on Thursday at ten o'clock. Col. Richardson, stipendiary magistrate, presiding. The first case called was

Houston vs. Dean, action to recover wages. Col. Jarvis for plaintiff, H. Blacker for defendant. Judgment for plaintiff for full amount \$107. One month allowed for payment.

Stewart vs. A. Macdonald & Co., was an action to recover \$257. H. Blacker for plaintiff, J. Cameron, of the firm of A. Macdonald & Co., representing the defendants. The amount sued for was the balance of an account run by Stewart while a member of the firm and which he claimed was provided for in the settlement which took place at the dissolution of partnership. The defence held that it was not provided for in this settlement and Stewart paid the money in under protest and now entered action to recover it. Judgment for plaintiff.

A. Macdonald & Co. vs. Xavier Plante-J. Cameron representing plaintiffs, L. Gurauc interpreting for defendant—was an action to recover the price of a double spring wagon, sold by Cameron for three prices. J. Cameron and F. Provost testified to having been at Plante's house at Lac Ste. Anne in the fall of last year. Plante was to deliver at Edmonton three ponies for them or before the first of February. Plante testified that he had made no bargain in regard to the wagon, that it was only left in his charge, and that he did not have at the time the ponies which he had agreed to give them. The parties swearing so directly contrary the judge held that there was no bargain, and judgment against Plante, as there was the evidence of two parties against his. Judgment for plaintiffs for \$250 and \$57.

A. Macdonald & Co. vs. J. H. Hol and action on account. The account was admitted to be correct, but the interest charged was excessive, interest at six per cent. for \$189.81. Judgment was ordered to recover the amount of a promissory note dated at 25th of April, 1882, and payable in three months without interest. H. Blacker for plaintiff; J. Cameron for defendant.

The note was given in payment for some Winnipeg lots sold by Humberstone to the firm last spring. Judgment for plaintiff for the amount, \$225, with interest at six per cent. from the date of the note coming due. It being about noon court adjourned for an hour.

After dinner the first case called was W. Houston vs. M. Deane; action for \$8,000 damages for false imprisonment. Col. Jarvis for plaintiff, H. Blacker for defendant. A jury was called on the case. The evidence was somewhat conflicting, but it appeared that Houston, having only been out of employment for a few days on account of the arrest, he had not suffered material damage. The defendant, however, had a paper relating to the arrest and preliminary examination had not been put in as evidence nothing had been proven and the judge, who was very much provoked, in discharging the jury granted.

The judge in discharging the jury granted that before a man could recover damages for arrest he must show that he was arrested without reasonable and probable cause. The information laid must be written out, and if such paper had been produced and it was proved that what the prosecutor swore to was a lie, he would have been obliged to have ordered the case to go before the jury; but this paper not having been produced, for reasons best known to the plaintiff or his counsel, and it not having been proved that the statement contained in the paper was untrue, he was obliged to go before the jury and was obliged to order that the plaintiff be not suited.

G. Stewart vs. G. Herchner and J. Halpenney, garnishee of \$104. H. Blacker for plaintiff; Herchner and Halpenney for defendant. A writ of garnishment was issued to Herchner upon an order from the latter to draw his police laid warrant. The alleged was in the hands of the postmaster at Ft. Saskatchewan. Plaintiff had asked for the warrant but was told that it was not there. He was obliged to have brought the warrant some time before. Halpenney upon whom the garnishee was served and who has charge of Herchner's farm at Lac Ste. Anne, was ordered to pay the amount into court.

Matheson vs. Gladie; action on note of \$49. A case of disbursements. Judgment for plaintiff, with interest.

Matheson vs. Provost, disputed account. Judgment for Provost's request until Saturday.

Court then adjourned.

Court opened Friday at ten o'clock. The first case was

Baldentine vs. Mettiko-dow, an Indian; action to recover \$222-dollars on account of two horses having been stolen from plaintiff near Battledore in September of '81 and taken by defendant to Blackfoot Crossing.

As plaintiff had recovered the horses no criminal action was entered. Judgment reserved.

H. McKay vs. W. Keith; action to recover a pair of sleighs belonging to plaintiff which defendant had in possession. H. Blacker for plaintiff. It was proven that the sleighs belonged to McKay and that Keith had refused to give them up when they were demanded. Judgment for plaintiff with \$2 damages. Blacker applied for certificate of costs in order that the whole costs might be paid on defendant.

Keith vs. H. McKay; action on account. H. Blacker for defendant. The dispute was in regard to the use of Keith's team of horses in McKay's winter and cattle and in the bringing of McKay's family from Winnipeg by Keith. Judgment reserved.

Court adjourned for an hour. In the afternoon the criminal case of the Queen vs. Thos. Chittick, who was charged with stealing a sum of money from Michael Deane on the 24th of September last, was tried. H. Blacker for complainant Deane and Col. Jarvis for prisoner. Capt. Gagnon and Mr. W. Anderson, J.P., occupied the bench with the stipendiary magistrate. The jurymen were Jas. McDonald, Foreman, D. Ross, J. Peacock, G. Goudie, E. A. Gagnon, J. Gagnon, and J. Gagnon.

The evidence offered was almost identical with that given at the preliminary examination and occupied the court until seven o'clock in the evening. Col. Jarvis addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and H. Blacker on behalf of complainant. The judge delivered his charge and after a short discussion the jury returned and said they had failed to agree. At the suggestion of the magistrates the case was adjourned until their return the foreman said they stood three for conviction and three for acquittal, with no hope of coming to an agreement. They were discharged and the prisoners were remanded to custody. The court then adjourned until ten o'clock today when application will be made for a new trial.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AT FRANK OLIVER'S.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as James Haly & Co., of Fort Saskatchewan, S. W. T., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Young and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Robert Young, by whom the same will be settled. Dated at Edmonton, N. W. T., this 1st day of August, A. D. 1882. (Signed) ROBERT YOUNG, JAS. HALY. Witness—(Signed) A. McNICHOIL.

I HAVE paid the book debts and notes of the late firm of Haly & Co. in the hands of W. Scott Robertson for collection. All past due notes and unpaid accounts will be placed in Court immediately for collection. ROBERT YOUNG.

NOTICE—All parties are hereby warned against cutting timber or otherwise trespassing on my claim—west half of section 20, township 53, range 20, of 44th meridian. MALCOLM GARRIE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded "D" on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVELLE, Chief Officer of Government Services.

McNICHOIL & CHAMBERLAYNE, GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware. Goods ordered by mail or otherwise will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints. Rev. Canon Newman, Ph. D., Inc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service.

Residence at 100 Main Street. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor the Rev. Andrew B. Reid, M.A., B.C., D.D., services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Wednesday evening at 7 p.m. The Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on Dec. 10 and Jan. 7.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon, Edmonton General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Winnipeg.

J. H. B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.C., etc., Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario, and in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MURKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N. W. T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed, and general information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Meunie Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

W. OELFLE & BERTON, Carpenters and Contractors. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made and ordered.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tinware, and general hardware. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Metho Hall Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairs, and general work quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner near the post office, Winnipeg.

H. MINICK'S STORE, City of Saskatchewan. Goods in endless variety and at lowest prices. Grain and furs taken in exchange for cash.

X. ST. JEAN, Cabinet Maker, and Dealer in all kinds of household and upper ware, etc., now on hand. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

MULLHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace leather, oils and tanning Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire, 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BARNAVATY & CO., successors to A. G. B. Barnavaty, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, oils and liquors. Special attention given to packing seeds for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg—(Signed) R. J. Barnavaty, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Saddlery, Harness, etc., etc. Wholesale paid to orders from the North-West. 444 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main Street. The new first building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOUGHING, Proprietor.

DALACK HOTEL, City of Saskatchewan. The best first building in the hotel building in the North-West. First-class accommodation for travellers. Good stabling attached. HEMICKS, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment in the North-West. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation for travellers. First-class travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

